

PRICE THREEPENCE

REWARD will be paid to any person delivering me the REGISTERS of the CYCLONE, of Dundee, between the office of M. M. Campbell, 6, Macquarie-street, and Erskine-street, on the 28th February. W. HUNCAN, Master Cyclone.

MELBOURNE DIRECTORY, for 1897, price 12s 6d. JOHN SANDS, 392, George-street.

DUNCE's Cartoon for Friday's Issue.—Fishes and Pops, or Religious Improvement at the Antipodes.

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DARKE'S PASTORAL on Religious Improvement
See PUNCH, Friday's issue.

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NEW BUSH, WEDDIN MOUNTAIN—A first-class American Van will leave the Farmer's Home, George West South, on FRIDAY MORNING, taking passengers and freight.

PRINTERS, Builders, Contractors, Plumbers, &c., Dealers.—**AUCTION SALE**, at 1 o'clock, THURSDAY, Eastward and West streets Steam engine, 3 h.p.; 2 gas-stoves; cast-iron stove, iron pump, crowbars, &c.; 10 galvanized and black iron pipes, and sundries.

LICENSED VICTUALERS' ASSOCIATION.—The Association of Victualers of the County of London, under the sanction of the Committee of the Licensing Act, 1869, has been formed.

men's Association having waited upon BUREKIN, yesterday, and received most satisfactory answers to their inquiries, the committee have determined to give the BUREKIN report and banquet.

EDWARD BYRNE, Chairman.

Committee Room, March 14th.

MAINLY BEACH, ST. PATRICK'S DAY. The notice to PICNIC PARTIES.—The undersigned is selling a single Bottle at Wholesale Price, every article warranted to be of first quality. Picnic parties may have the trouble of bringing their drinks with them, as the undersigned is not prepared to supply them.

ALEX. FORBES, 100 RING RD. S. MILLING, at the NEW STEYNE HOTEL, CHARLES DORAN.

N.B.—All DRINKS supplied at SYDNEY PRICE.

THE INSOLVENT ESTATE OF W. H. ALD. Tobaccoist, of 308, George-street, Sydney.—Officers, (to be received by the undersigned) until 12 o'clock.

Lot 1.—Stock-in-trade as per stock list.
Lot 2.—The Official Assignee's right, title, and interest in the lease, which expires on 1st January, 1879, of the fittings and fixtures.
The Trustees pretend from the estate of George and Henry, and occupy one of the best business positions in the City.
The stock list and lease can be seen on application at the office of
ROBERT SEMPILL, Official Assignee, 311, George Street.
THE ASSIGNED ESTATE OF HENRI MAURICE, Stockbroker, Grafton.—TENDERS are invited for the purchase of the Stock-in-trade, Sundry fittings, Goodwill, and Book Debt.
The Trustees will be prepared to treat for the book debt apart from the stock, but would rather sell as a whole.

arduous for stock and list of doats can be inspected
 at the office, Oreford; or at Messrs. John Fraser and Co.,
 10, St. Andrew's Street.
 Tenders to be sent in on or before 1st April next.
WM. MANSON,
ROBERT GRAY, Trustees.
THOS. C. BRILLAT,
 Sydney, 7th March, 1867.

EDICAL TENDERS are required for Medical
 Attendance, with or without medicine, for about
 1000 of the 18th and 19th Regiments, East London, No. 92
 U. O. Address Mr. G. Adams, 32, Cumberland-st.
 Tenders to be sent in on or before 1st April next.
NO BUILDERS - Tenders will be received un-
 til the 19th instant for the erection of a **VILLA RESI-
 DENCE** in Macleay-street. Apply to Mr. **WILLIAM
 LADBRIDGE**, Architect, No. 43, Botany-street.
NO BUILDERS - Tenders will be received un-
 til **FRIDAY, 23rd March**, at 10 o'clock, for the

TENDERS FOR THE ERECTION OF A CHANCEL
St. Peter's Church, Richmond.—No eligible tender was received for the above work; the Chancelwardens will receive five copies up to March 29th instants of plans, specifications, &c., to be sent on application to the undersigned.
JOHNS BELKIRK, Churchwarden.

D.B.—The lowest tender not necessarily accepted.

MRS DAVID JONES AND COMPANY beg to call the attention of Parties about furnishing to their extensive shipment of CARPETS, now landing ex Sobra-

These include the newest designs in
AXMINSTER
BVELUT PILE
BRUSSELS
TAFETAYS.
 Also, received a great variety of NEW PATTERNS
 OF CARPETS, from 18 inches to 24 feet wide,
 ALL PREPARED for this CLIMATE.
 Friends of families may be assured that some of the most
 beautiful patterns ever designed will be submitted for the
 inspection,
 345 and 347, George-street,
 1, Barrack-street.
THOMSON'S PRIZE MEDAL CHIMONLINE
 Just landed, two cases, in all the fashionable sizes, viz
 24, 24, and 24 yards round.
 The Favourite of the Empress

FARMER, PAINTER, and POPE,
Victoria House, 269, 271, 273, and 275, Pitt-street.

UTUM N EXPOSITION
A. First display of dresses, dress materials, train robes
and corset merino, French Henna silk-wor, wincey, striped
satin, muslin, military bonnets, hats, feathers, doves
and ribbons, velvet, silk, shawls, &c.
GEORGE CHISHOLM and Co. 350, George-street
March 1st, 1867.

**THE CITY HOSIERY and GLOVE
WAREHOUSE,**
538, George-street.
NEW HATS just opened a case
of **REVOLVERS**, consisting of gentlemen's scurf-py, col-
lared, sleeve hats, gentlemen's braces, belts, corset-bags
and albums.
Gentlemen's white shirts, to open at the back or front

W linen collars and cuffs, in great variety
gentlemen's silk mixed crinsean shirts, 96 6d each, or three
for 2s
gentlemen's silk crinsean shirts, 10s 6d each
richness, under shirts, and drawers, of the very best de-
scription, in silk, cotton, merino, and lambswool
gentlemen's coloured marcella tropical vests, 36 6d each
gentlemen's white marcella vests, 6s 6d each
dies and gentlemen's umbrellas, on Fox's para-
guays, Sangster's Nagasaki, Twelve and sixteen
ribbed silk umbrellas, 10 6d each
gentlemen's Nagasaki umbrellas, 21s each
PEAPLES and SHAW,
338, George-street.

[illegible]

COUGHING BELTS, Nursing Stays, waders, proof sheeting, nursing caps, 4s; aprons, 15c 6d; 11d; coats, 15c 6d; frocks, 4s 11d; pajamas, 4s 11d; nightgowns, 4s 11d; monthly gowns, 4s 11d; lawn shirts, 4s 11d; bibbs, 15d; overalls, 6d; flannel pajamas, 4s 11d; pinafores, 4s 11d; sanitary napkins, 4s 11d; order, 6d; girls' drawers, 4s 11d; chemises, 4s 11d; night dresses, 4s 11d; boys' drawers, 4s 11d, and everything else in outfitting at reasonable prices, at Mrs. WATTS' and 365, Pitt-street.

POLAND

19

REVIEW.

(From the *Athenaeum*, December 22.)
The First Man, and his Place in Creation, considered on the Principles of Science and Common Sense, from a Christian point of view, with an Appendix on the Negro. By GEORGE MOORE, M.D.

Dr. Moore's book is a vigorous argument on the orthodox side, against the expressed views and the presumed inferences of Mr. Darwin and his friends, in relation to the origin of the human race. In noticing Sir C. Lyell's "Antiquity of Man," we pointed out that upon such theories there could be no place for the popular Adam—not first intelligent man; and this has been seen by a multitude of readers, and contended against by a little army of authors and controversialists. To some of the authors we have already given space and attention, and we cannot, therefore, at present afford much space to another author and his argument on what is now regarded as a rather stale and unprofitable subject. It will not, indeed, die out; but the first shock against orthodoxy has been sustained, and men are recovering from its rude effects, and becoming callous, and, unhappily, very apathetic to the repeated imputation of age origin. Even the great gorilla has had his day, and is no longer *ten*. We have been surprised to notice how few visitors pause to gaze at the two very grand gorillas in the Zoological Galleries of the Jardin des Plantes, at Paris, and the British Museum. Not long since they were surrounded by eager admirers. Alas for popularity! To-day but one of their imagined descendants bestows more than a moment's glance upon them. Any contemptible, chattering monkey throws them into the shade, and into oblivion.

Something, indeed, of the same kind may be said of Dr. Moore's book; for had it appeared when the controversy was at fever heat, when Darwin and Huxley, and Owen and Lyell were the names of the season, and when people of fashion took sides with primrose-coloured gloves, when ladies lisped Darwinism, and even dancing couples conversed upon natural selection, it might have secured a more extended reception. As it is, however, some passing novel, or Christmas picture-book, gift, or child's book, will prove more attractive; and Dr. Moore must rest content with having done his best, and having found a select audience who will certainly listen to him with pleasure and gratitude. From his own standpoint he has unquestionably done his best. His arguments are marked by a certain felicity of expression, and any reader will admit that the tone of the book is good. It is not scientific in form, but rather emotional, moral, and religious, and might prove a suggestive volume for young and religiously-disposed persons who care little for pure science, but who relish a moderate amount thereof embellished by flowing language. To such readers this volume would be the more acceptable because its author seeks to evolve the necessity of a first man, and a definite human creation from man's known emotional, moral, and intellectual characteristics, rather than from any anatomical distinctions. In so doing, however, he sometimes overstates his case against Mr. Darwin, whose theory he styles "only a beautifully ingenious outrage to reason," and again, "in so far as it relates to man, it would subvert our moral standing in relation to God and our neighbour." It confounds the brutal nature which has no moral relation with man's nature, whose true dignity is all moral and spiritual. It links us with beasts and creeping things, and, as a result, it is a derivation of mental faculty, power, and affection.

In most writers of Dr. Moore's calibre one cannot avoid noticing and regretting their want of complete knowledge when they refer, however passingly, to the geological part of the controversy. In his prefatory remarks he says, "The subject of man's antiquity is not touched on in this volume," and then in the next page or two he does touch on it, but not so fully or fairly as he should if he treats it at all. His attempted fun about the presumed flint-making men who were "worse than wild beasts, and ate one another, bones and all," is out of place; and surely an M.D. should know better than to write, "The state of the earth invalidates the notion that it has been inhabited by mankind for incalculable ages. Men ought certainly to have left the earthy matter of their bones behind them." He does not even find the required traces of phosphate of lime in the soil with flint hatchets, and the slight appearance of this material in soils in general is, by-the-by, a fact rather opposed to the immense antiquity of man." It is possible that Dr. Moore has ascertained that there is no phosphate of lime found together with the human-worked flint? Can he be ignorant of the fact that abundant bones have been found together with worked flint? Has he never seen the actual piece of a cave-floor, exhibited in one of our museums, in which bones and worked flints are embedded together. And does he for a moment conceive that the small portion of phosphate of lime derived from a casual settlement of men who, if they existed at all, existed many thousand years ago, would have pervaded a large district of gravel, or "soils in general," which may have undergone numerous geological and chemical changes? Here, perhaps, a little fun at the author's expense might be out of place; but as we are out of space, we must let this pass, with an expression of satisfaction that Dr. Moore says no more on the subject. There may be some who hold in the main much the same view as himself, who nevertheless would feel much ashamed of such puerile remarks as those just cited. Neither would they relish the occasional silted sentences which disfigure a few pages—and a few only.

"The centre of each atom is the stand-point of Omnipotence, and all the forces are resolvable into the fixed experience of the Will which produced them. As every force of matter acts from a centre, so also is it with the soul, and thus man is conscious of a centre in himself." Eccentric enough is this passage; we will quote no more of the same kind. The last chapter of the book, entitled, "Work, Dominion, Worship," is, perhaps, the best in it. The previous chapter on "Man and Woman" will certainly be pleasing to the latter, if not to the former. How dear to the fair sex must an author be who exclaims, "To imagine man as not including woman is to imagine an impossible fact, a purposeless, unilateral humanity!"

LIFE IN SPAIN.

(From the *Athenaeum*.)
 This approach to Cadiz from sea in autumn is something to be tickled as a red-letter day in your diary—a blazing hot sun lighting up every hole, corner, crevice, and crack of rock and shore. You try in vain for a shady side; and but for the awning over the deck, you would be roasted alive. Sol's shadows may be under the sea; certainly they are not to be found above it. One wonders if the fish really feel the heat, and fan one another with their fins. A deep purple sea surrounds you; the blue cloudless vault of heaven covers you; the action as clear as a set scene on the stage; the

slow, measured splash of the paddle throws up a lazy, creamy foam, which marks your course for a time, and then is slowly lost in the deep purple. You are rocked to and fro tenderly, like a first child in a cradle. Byron, of course, has said all this poetically; but the simple prose is a piping hot day. The latest sail idly flaps against the mast of the *falua*. Periculous lies on his back, with hand on the tiller, smoking, of course—it is far too hot to wait—waiting for the breeze. At a distance Cadiz rises slowly, as if by magic, from the sea—a city of marble palaces. The tide curls and eddies over the hogback reef; the sea is too lazy to make a noisy splash; and the white-crested foam moves to and fro over the half-hidden rock like an impatient beauty's peevish slipper over a purple carpet. Once inside the hogback rock, you have a lovelier view of the city. Down goes the anchor, with a run and a splash. The health-boat comes alongside, and the officer in charge eyes you with an eagle's glance; you tremble in your shoes, fearing he may instruct the captain to hoist the yellow flag, which means quarantine. This time he is merciful; and in due and proper course the passengers are allowed to land. The mole, or landing-place, is somewhat insignificant; and you begin to have grave doubts touching the marble palaces you have imagined to exist. The gates are passed; and you are not called upon by the *carabineros* to turn out your pockets. By *treating them frankly*, all difficulties formerly disappeared. Once within the city walls, you are free to roam wherever your erratic fancy leads you.

High Jinks, here, there, and everywhere, seem the order of the day. The Villa de Madrid has cast anchor in the bay, on this [blank] day of November, 1866, and without committing myself to any discussion as to the right or wrong of the Chilean dispute, crew and officers of this same Villa de Madrid have proved themselves worthy of all admiration and honour; they fought bravely against disease, starvation, and the Chilean forts. Shot, shell, and disease cleared out half the crew. The survivors for weeks kept body and soul together upon rice, a shade of junk and water. Yet not a murmur, not a man punished for insubordination. I am afraid our Wapping Jacks would hardly have been content to fight upon rice and cold water for tuppence. Cadiz is tremendously excited. My Lord Mayor, macabre, and all the pomp and circumstance of civic imperialism, are alive, and kicking upon an immense shandy. They receive on their landing at the mole the officers and crew of the said Villa de Madrid. Amid shouts and waving of lily kerchiefs, they proceed to the cathedral, there to chaunt a *Te Deum*. That over a luncheon followed, eating and drinking naturally resulting in extra enthusiasm. On the following night a bespeak at the Theatre Royal; then a dinner, toasts and all. Next night a ball at the Casino; and as ladies are in this case, I must pay for a little space to report all I saw touching the merry dance.

The rooms of the said Casino are constructed to hold about one hundred and fifty human beings. Tickets for seven hundred are issued, the result being a jam of which you have seen. The decorations are tasteful and pretty. The air is heavy with the perfume of roses. Flowers and flags meet you at every turn. Of course, everyone knows all about Byron's

Where every footstep is a prophecy.
 The time named on the "pasteboard" is 10 o'clock. Noon after that hour carriages arrive at intervals; but the bulk of beauty, male and female, walks; and as you may traverse Cadiz nearly all the year round, night and day, in white satin slippers, without risk of soiling them, no wonder that Dolores prefers to walk rather than crush her tarlatan into a stuffy box upon wheels. The electric light dazzles the Plaza San Francisco, and Dolores' eyes and her mother's diamonds answer flash for flash—the smart craft in all cases under close convoy of parent or duenna. The girls are singularly simple in their dress; but the Senoras adorned with Herod. Jewels and lace are only allowed to married ladies. One, I hear in a whisper, has a tonic of "point" worth hundreds of gold guineas. Her sister is dying of envy; but somehow the brave mariners don't seem struck all of a heap by the "point." So women dress as much for women's eyes as men's admiration. Every light in the ballroom flashes an echo on the jewelled neck, arm, or hand of some Gadiatana with a wedding-ring. As a rule, beauty is a scarce commodity; but bright eyes, neat dresses, and graceful movements meet you everywhere. The sprinkling of uniforms, naval and military, has a charming effect. A quadrille is attempted, but is a failure, so that the crush is in walking, gossiping crush, and not a dancing one. The supper is excellent, and so is the wine. As the small hours chime one after the other, young Spain finds the champagne exhilarating, and sings, and declares everybody to be the best fellow he ever knew; and so home to bed, and up to breakfast with a headache.

Cadiz is singularly deficient in antiquities. There is a museum and a picture-gallery. In the latter you find a "Murillo," and some undoubted Zurbarans, evidently portraits of Cartusians from the monastery at Jerez, now decaying. At last an effort is being made to revive pictorial art in its old home. A prize of £250 is annually given by a Cadiz society for the best picture of a given subject, and young Spain is earning it honourably and well. You trace French teaching; but here and there genius interprets for herself, and becomes anti-academical. As yet, the taste for collecting pictures the work of living artists does not exist to any extent in Spain. The subjects of the three prize pictures now hanging on the walls of the "Museo"—the result of three annual competitions—are, "The Fall of Murillo from the Scaffold in the Capuchinos," "The Capture of Cadiz by Alfonso de Sabio, in 1262," and, lastly, "The Final Expulsion of the Moors from Andalusia." The first is decidedly the least meritorious work; the second is well conceived and fairly executed; but badly drawn and coloured with a free hand; the whole treatment of the last subject shows artistic judgment. The Moors pursued to their galleys by the Christians, in the hurry and confusion of battle, are extremely well rendered; but you are reminded of Horace Verne's treatment of kindred subjects. Bearing in mind, however, that all these are the works of a young artist, scarcely twenty-four years of age, it is only reasonable to be hopeful that Spain will again assert herself in that art once so much adorned.

High Jinks would be manifestly incomplete without a bull fight; and so one is given in honour of our brave marines. I am sorry to say a large sprinkling of the fair sex was present; but Jills will go where Jacks go, when they have the opportunity, and Dolores must be forgiven. She is, as a rule, opposed to these exhibitions, and, like the Queen and Court, only attends as a State necessity. In fact, the proverb which says—

Before—Bulls, bulls, bulls, about the excited crowd;—
 After—Bulls, bulls, bulls, but not half so loud—
 may be accepted as a true statement. Respectable ladies and respectable gentlemen do not patronise the sport. The common people and the young bloods compose, as a rule, the audience; and the showmen say it is hardly a paying business now. The bulls were lively; and a favourite *espada* called for by the audience, and who, in compliance with the call, appeared in the arena in a black coat and trousers, killed his bull in style, amid immense enthusiasm.

THE FOOD OF THE SOLDIER.

(From the *United Service Gazette*, December 22.)
 Two British soldiers have been the reason to complain of neglect on the part of the best possible instructors. On the contrary, his name crops up everywhere in daily, weekly, and monthly publications. The philosopher experimentalists in his behalf, and the political economist makes his calculations. The British soldier himself is neither a philosopher nor a political economist, but he wears the shoe, and he thinks he can tell where it pinches. He states what would give him ease, but he is only taxed with impertinence for his pains. He must wait till the wise men of Gotham have held their consultation; but he won't, that is to say, he won't wait in the service. He leaves it as fast as he can, and leaves the doctors to carry on their discussions in empty words. The British soldier, amongst his numerous other complaints, has not been so strong or healthy lately as he used to be. He has had more food and less food, and singular as it may seem, this improved regime has not tended to the solidification of his constitution. His cease of his vital force. He had not enough in the comparative easy time of peace, and when he went to war, in the Crimea, for example, his kind masters and purveyors gave him such a little more, that he was grateful as to the death of his grandfather. He had not the decency to wait for the bullets of the enemy or the vicissitudes of the campaign. The moment he landed on the ground, which was intended to be his battle-field, he was the reason to complain of neglect on the part of the best possible instructors. On the contrary, his name crops up everywhere in daily, weekly, and monthly publications. The philosopher experimentalists in his behalf, and the political economist makes his calculations. The British soldier himself is neither a philosopher nor a political economist, but he wears the shoe, and he thinks he can tell where it pinches. He states what would give him ease, but he is only taxed with impertinence for his pains. He must wait till the wise men of Gotham have held their consultation; but he won't, that is to say, he won't wait in the service. He leaves it as fast as he can, and leaves the doctors to carry on their discussions in empty words.

The matter is very clearly put in the current number of the *North British Review*, and if the article in which it is discussed contained fewer scientific terms, we should be glad to see it reprinted separately, and widely circulated throughout the Army. It shows very clearly how good food acts for the soldier's strength and vigour, and how its absence tends to weakness and inefficiency. Every one knew before that the results took place, but not the reason why. The *North British Review* has shown the reason, and all who run may read. Writers who came before the *North British* had decided that all food must be divided into two classes, namely, food-producers and strength-producers, both of which were necessary for the soldier's health and vigour; but the reviewer's judgment, consisting in this, that he plainly shows how, if the soldier be given enough of the strength-producers, the heat will take care of itself, and the strength-producers will be discharged the double function of making him strong and of keeping him warm, and that, therefore, the one thing needful for his good condition is good food, and that the standard according to which our soldiers have up to the present time been fed has been taken from the consumption of ordinary peace labourers, and the reviewer seriously points out that in the majority of cases the soldier's food is not only inferior, but is by no means so great as it is in the Army. There are a great many things which become perfectly clear only when they are put in plain English, and the reviewer has struck one nail which appeared in print, and which is one of them. We are told that "people are deceived as to the amount of work performed in peace and in war." Most callings require an accurate and accurate. In fact, the work performed by the human hand, when measured by the accurate standard of kilogrammetres, is in fact very small. The soldier's work, when measured by the accurate standard of kilogrammetres, is in fact very small. The soldier's work, when measured by the accurate standard of kilogrammetres, is in fact very small.

Every thing else is a direct and serious strain on his muscular power. Is not standing at attention a strain? Is not the march a strain? Is not the carrying of a knapsack one still heavier? Marching is not easy work when you have a hundred of them, and it is not the spirit of the drill-book and the drill-sergeant that is the matter, but the strain of the march, and the carrying of a knapsack one still heavier? Marching is not easy work when you have a hundred of them, and it is not the spirit of the drill-book and the drill-sergeant that is the matter, but the strain of the march, and the carrying of a knapsack one still heavier? Marching is not easy work when you have a hundred of them, and it is not the spirit of the drill-book and the drill-sergeant that is the matter, but the strain of the march, and the carrying of a knapsack one still heavier?

In peace time the British soldier gets less strength-making food than any European soldier but the French, and in war time, although the dietary is increased in every other service. Here we have at least some light thrown on the early casualties of the Crimea. "England," says the *North British Review*, "has been the only nation which has not yet established a war diet of a more generous nature than that used in garrison. The result was the half-starved soldier. The labourers in the trenches, not having in their food sufficient energy to transform into work, succumbed under their fatigue and privations, and died in thousands. Here we see that animal energy and vital heat are merely converted food, and that the whole secret of the soldier's present inferiority, as well as of his impetuous habits, is that he does not get enough of flesh-forming food daily, to fit him for campaigning, or what are worse, the excessive drills of peace. The Prussians had six ounces in the Bohebian War, whilst the Austrians had only five, and that one ounce of difference produced the destruction of the campaign. And let it be remembered that when we say six ounces, we do not mean as it is served out by the Commissariat, but six ounces after it has been sifted and assimilated by the soldier's stomach and applied to the restoration of his strength, or to the performance of his duty. It is more properly called. In fact, we have it made clear, in this well reasoned article, that hitherto the British Army has been a little more than one vast *Teutoburg*. What would it be, if it were not? Should contain so many wretched "Smikes" within its ranks? In conclusion, and feeling that in the present state of Europe our soldiers may be called out to fight at any moment, we commend to the consideration of the War Office the following of the future:—If, in a protracted campaign of the same number of Russian and English soldiers, equally trained and led, the English soldier is kept on his peace diet of four ounces of albumen, and the Russian receives his war ration of six ounces, the chances are six to four that the Russian will ultimately win; for any superiority, moral, hereditary, or

national, of the English soldier will vanish, in the fact that the physical machine of his body must run down without adequate repair."

THE OLD AND NEW SOUTH.

(From the *New York Tribune*, January 2.)
 It is almost vain to expect that this generation of Southern men can be taught to understand the North, the negro, or themselves. The suddenness of the change has bewildered them, and their efforts seem to be to reconcile by labour laws and penalties the traditions of Slavery with their living facts of freedom. Their children may learn the uselessness of such attempts, but the leading men of the South look back with regret to the days when a few thousand gentlemen were the masters of millions of labourers.

Gov. Vance of North Carolina, in a recent letter, expressed this feeling with a sad sincerity. He told his hearers that "the country would have owned a large number of slaves and thousands of acres of land had disappeared with the Southern Confederacy." They were gone to return no more, and he mourned over their departure. He pitied the negroes; they were the happier race upon earth when they were slaves; but now he feared they would take their departure with a "The invigorating sound is no longer heard, and the old shuffle is fast fading away and will soon be forgotten." He recently with touching effect the days when the slaves taught him to twist a rabbit out of a hollow and build a bird-trap on a Sunday. Nor did he fail to lament over the happy condition of the Southern kitchen, where he used to both the old cook, and sometimes received a slap on the head with "Get out here, de wit folk waitin' for de witte." But in giving over such terrible losses, the Governor has not had one word to say for what the coloured man has lost. There are three pleasant things in Slavery, as there are in monarchy, aristocracy, and other general evils. It must be delightful to be a king. Even in these days of revolution, he is the monarch of his domain, and he would like to be the traditional nobles with a castle, park, and a few hundred tenants to patronise. A kingdom is a good thing for the king. We used to be told that the slaveholders were kind to their slaves, and that they were not so cruel as the negroes. It was useless to reply that mercy could never be a substitute for justice. As this supposition kindness was then made an excuse for denying the negroes their rights, but this kind of argument is now a right without which freedom is but a name. A free slaveholder writes to us from Lynchburg, Va., that he has "more kindly and truly sympathising" for the unfortunate race than any Abolitionist. He is the only such man in the South, according to his means, more toward their comfort than any man in the present Congress of the United States, including Sumner and Wade, but at the same time he would submit to any indignity that could be imposed rather than to be brought to equality in every sense with the negro. No doubt this gentleman has benevolent feelings, but he would do a great deal for his slaves, but this kind of sympathy is not for men to offer or accept. Will the old lords of the land ever learn that it is not kindness but justice that the negro needs. Give him his rights and he will find his freedom. It is the only way to the future, and the law which the Southern aristocrat would refuse, that the negro wants, and civilization sustains him. The blessings of absolute freedom will make charity to the negro is immeasurably better off, having the right to use all legal means to support himself, than in dependence upon a generosity which may be withdrawn. These are truths in the North, but mystics to men like Governor Vance, whose eyes are closed to the light of the future, turn fondly to the familiar twilight of the past.

The Treasury, New South Wales, is now open for the sale of the following property:—
 1. A small piece of land, containing about 100 acres, situated in the parish of St. John, in the County of Cumberland, and bounded by the land of the late Mr. John Smith, on the north, the land of the late Mr. John Jones, on the south, the land of the late Mr. John Brown, on the east, and the land of the late Mr. John White, on the west.
 2. A small piece of land, containing about 50 acres, situated in the parish of St. John, in the County of Cumberland, and bounded by the land of the late Mr. John Smith, on the north, the land of the late Mr. John Jones, on the south, the land of the late Mr. John Brown, on the east, and the land of the late Mr. John White, on the west.

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BEDROOMS. Furnished; single men, &c. per week and month. Apply—**Circular Quay.**

BOARD AND RESIDENCE for Families and Gentle-
men. Mrs. Dobson's, Park-street, No. 27, Park-street.
BOARD AND RESIDENCE for one or two gentlemen,
No. 20, Wynyard-square.

MURDOCH.—FURNISHED APARTMENTS, with Bath
if required. C. H. Long, 182, Elizabeth-street.

VILLAGE, ST. GERMAIN'S, Globe Point Road.
Apply to James Andrews, 325, George-street.

FURNISHED BEDROOM, for a Gentleman, in a
large house, partially—partial board—bath-room. Address:
Stanley-street.

DUES TO LET, at Fiddington, of five and six
rooms each; good water. William Perry.

OTEL TO LET;—HICHENS GRDYE is instructed
to dispose of the Lease, License, and Furniture of a
public-house of business, centrally situated in Sydney.
Apply Gedy, 69, Market-street, and 215, Pitt-street.

OTEL TO LET, near the Haymarket, doing a capital
business, with extensive stabling; &c.: must be dis-
posed of owing to the illness of the present proprietor. C.
Kearney, Esq., 324, George-street.

ESKITT, the residence of Alexander Dick, Esq.,
is to LET—9 rooms, bath, kitchen, servants' apart-
ment, suitable out-buildings, 3-stalled stable, double coach-
house, &c., &c. W. F. Woolcott, Bolt's-chambers, Pitt-st.

LARGE FURNISHED ROOM, suit Two Gentlemen
or three, for social convenience, 5s each per week, 135,
Abercromby-street.

NORTH SHORE.—TO LET, or for SALE, that large
Family Residence, containing 17 large rooms
exclusive of large kitchen and out-houses, fine pleasure
grounds, &c., &c., situated about half a mile from the
North Shore, in Lavender Bay; the finest position
in the suburb. Possession can be given on the 1st of
January. For particulars apply to the proprietor, 122,
The Arcade, Sydney. To view, call on Mr. Pitt-street.

TOTTAGE, detached kitchen and pantry, about half
of an acre of land, with deep water frontage, at present occupied
by the late Mr. J. B. Smith. Apply as above, John Carr.

PUBLIC-HOUSE, in Sydney, with 215, Pitt-street.
Apply Gedy, M'Donnell, & Co., 215, Pitt-street.

INE VILLA, at present occupied by W. Handie,
Esq. (long the well-known beautiful residence of
his Willson, Esq.), is situate about two miles from town,
a handsome villa, with every description of conve-
nience, has 7 acres of land subdivided into gardens,
orchards, &c., never-failing water. May be had with
or without furniture. Curds to view. W. F. Woolcott,
Bolt's-chambers.

TEAM MILL, Store, &c., Kent-street South, to LET,
Immediate possession. W. Patten, 340, Pitt-street.

SWISS TERRACE, Brisbane-street. — TO LET,
HOUSE of six rooms, kitchen, and bath.

TO LET, a splendid ROOM, 60 feet long, opposite
the entrance of Pitt-street, with 215, Pitt-street.

TO LET, HOUSE, in Bay-street, 7 rooms and kitchen.
Apply W. Harmer, 15, Bay-street, Woolloomooloo.

TO LET, A SHOP, situated in King-street, S. Levin,
164, King-street.

TO LET, Nos. 33 and 37, Sandwood-place, Prince-
street. Gladstone Hotel, Miller's Point.

TO LET A HOUSE, 6 rooms, Palmer-street, near
South Head Road. Apply W. Smart, Palmer-street.

TO LET, No. 2, Hope-terrace, Glebe Road, 8 rooms,
kitchen, bathroom, &c., &c. Apply to Mr. K. R. R.

TO LET, Hunter's Hill, stone Cottage, with orchard.
To improving tenant rent low. C. Bates, Wynyard-road.

TO LET, delightfully situated HOUSE, Fiddlington—7
rooms, kitchen, laundry. C. Bates, Wynyard-road.

TO LET, a newly-repaired HOUSE, of 12 rooms; im-
mediate possession. 359, Liverpool-st., Darlinghurst.

TO LET, a good PUBLIC-HOUSE, Pitt-street, Red-
fern. Apply to Mr. J. B. Smith, 215, Pitt-street.

TO LET, a 4-roomed HOUSE, Banksing-place, Castle-
rough-street North; rent 15s. per week. W. Harris.

TO LET, at Hunter's Hill, close to the steamway, near
a ten-roomed HOUSE, and garden. Australian
Mutual Provident Society.

TO LET, THE DOG AND DUCK INN, George-street,
Sydney. The only reason for leaving is on account of
health.

TO LET, HOUSE, with six rooms, corner of Tullong
and Liverpool streets. Apply to Mr. J. Morris,
11, Pitt-street.

TO LET, THE OFFICES AND STORES, in Custom
House Quay, Sydney. Apply to Mr. J. Morris,
11, Pitt-street.

TO LET, HOUSE, in Elizabeth-street, (No. 88), near
Hunter-street, 8 rooms, bath-house, kitchen, and two
rooms in rear; rent low. Apply on premises.

TO LET, ONE FLOOR of large warehouse, near
Water-gate, Sydney, &c., and warehouse, 50, York-
street, Wynyard-square.

TO LET in Victoria-street, Randwick, a first-class 8-
roomed HOUSE, bath room, stable, coach-house, &c., &
view of country; now occupied by J. Gilchrist, Esq.

TO LET, a large corner Block of GROUND,—near
Copper Wharf and Darling-street, fenced in—well
adapted for a timber yard. Apply to William Watkins,
Custom House-buildings.

PRODUCE MERCHANTS.—TO LET, the
ENTIRE STOCK OF Goods in the Baltic Warehouse,
recently occupied by Farnsworth and Co. Apply
J. Cooper and Co.

TO LET, HOUSE, No. 4, Prince-street, containing 8
rooms, kitchen, coach-house, stable, &c., &c. Apply
as above. Rent 40s. per week. Apply to Mr. J. B. Smith,
215, Pitt-street.

TO LET, OBSERVATORY VILLA, Randwick, con-
taining twelve rooms; stabling, and out-offices.
Rent 40s. per week. Apply to Mr. J. B. Smith, 215,
Pitt-street.

TO LET, Stanley Cottage, containing six rooms,
bath-room, kitchen, stable, cellar, garden, yard, &c.
After sold on. Apply Barroon Glen Cottage, Rushmore's
Way, or Mr. J. B. Smith, 215, Pitt-street.

TO LET, a small, first-class BOARDING-HOUSE,
well furnished, full of permanent boarders, and
rentally situated. No goodwill. Furniture about £120.
Apply to Mr. J. B. Smith, 215, Pitt-street.

TO LET, THE LONDON TAVERN, King-street, a
first-class public-house, with a good trade, and pro-
spect of increasing the public business; the house is well adapted
for boarders. Moore and Co., Labour Banar.

TO LET, HOUSE, Chalmers's-building, Prince-street,
containing eight rooms, bath, kitchen, &c., &c. Apply
to Mr. J. B. Smith, 215, Pitt-street.

TO LET, a FINE POST OFFICE, healthy and convenient,
with view of harbour. Chalmers, gun maker, King-street.

TO LET, at Burwood, near station, a small COTTAGE,
furnished or unfurnished, and garden, and good supply
of water. Apply on premises; or Mr. George Elworthy,
81, George-street.

TO BE LET, that old and well-established Black-
smith's SHOP at the corner of the South Head Road
and Bourke-street. Apply to Mr. Johnston, Cottage of
the same name.

TO LET, in Underwood-street, Paddington, that first-
class Family Residence known as WOODSTOCK
MALL, at present occupied by L. Sentia, Esq., French
Consul. Possession given on the 1st April next. Apply
to Mr. J. B. Smith, 215, Pitt-street.

TO LET, an old established Chemist and Druggist's
ESTABLISHMENT, centrally situated, formerly oc-
cupied by medical gentleman for many years. Stock
valued at £1000. Post Office, &c., &c. Apply to Mr. J. B. Smith,
215, Pitt-street.

TO LET, a comfortable FAMILY RESIDENCE, in the
Edgemoor Road, containing 11 rooms, with kitchen,
bathroom, &c., &c. Apply to Mr. J. B. Smith, 215,
Pitt-street.

TO LET, in Bathurst-street, between Pitt and Con-
stitution streets, a genteel detached COITGE residence,
with spacious verandah. Rooms large and lofty, well suited
for a respectable family is undergoing thorough repair.
Apply to Mr. J. B. Smith, 215, Pitt-street.

TO LET, the HOUSE and PREMISES lately occupied
by the Rev. T. McCarty, situated in Abercromby-
street, Chippendale; the house contains eight rooms,
together with bathroom, dressing, coal-house, and other
conveniences; a large garden, well stocked with fruit
trees. Apply to J. Williamson, solicitor, 103, Elizabeth-
street; or to Mr. W. Shepherd, next door to premises.

SYDNEY MORNING HERALD.—
Subscription—£4 per annum; if sent through the
Post Office, £4 10s. per annum.

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Two lines, and under..... One shilling.
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Six lines, ditto..... Three shillings.
Eight lines, ditto..... Four shillings.
Ten lines, ditto..... Five shillings.
And so on, (three pence) per line for every additional line for
each day.

* * All advertisements under six lines will be charged
to advertiser's account, if booked.
* * * * * Advertisements of 10 lines and upwards, at such reductions.
* * * * * N.B.—Advertisements in the country can remit payment by
Money Order or Postage Stamp. Register Stamp
will also be accepted.

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at the Office of the Sydney Morning Herald, Pitt and Market
streets, Thursday, March 16th, 1867.